

GERMAN RAIDER CAPTURED BY BRITISH CRUISER

FINAL
EDITION

The

Evening

World.

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SUBWAY GRAFT HUNT IS BLOCKED AS FREEDMAN'S BOOKS DISAPPEAR

BAFF'S SLAYERS RUN DOWN; DRIVER OF MURDER CAR TELLS FULL STORY OF OLD CRIME

**Another of New York's Big Murder
Mysteries Solved—Members of
"Poultry Trust" Who Paid \$200
for Death of Baff Known.**

The most baffling of New York's recent murder mysteries was solved to-day when detectives arrested the man who drove the automobile which carried away the two assassins who shot Barnett Baff, the poultry merchant, in West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914.

The prisoner is Frank Ferrara, a plumber, of No. 224 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. He has given the names of the two men who actually killed Baff, the name of the man who paid \$200 for the murder, and the names of others implicated in the plot to put Baff out of the way. The detectives expect to make a complete roundup before night.

The automobile used by the assassins in making their getaway was seized by the police to-day. Detective Levitt found the car in a garage at No. 45 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The plotters did not even take the trouble to repaint the car after the Baff murder. It is a seven-passenger 1908 Fiat, painted a light brown. The condition of the engine and machinery when it was found to-day showed that it has not been used for some time. Persons who witnessed the murder and flight of the assassins will be summoned to Police Headquarters to identify the car.

The Barnett Baff case has been the nightmare of the Police Department for eighteen months. The original theory was that Baff, who had been fighting the "Poultry Trust" and the Chicken Pullers' Union, was killed by hit-men of the West Washington Market region. This theory was disproved by long and careful elimination work and the sleuths finally came to the conclusion that the killing was done by hired assassins from another part of town.

The only clue was the number of the automobile into which the assassins leaped after they had shot Baff dead in the sight of scores of people and almost within reaching distance of special guards who had been hired to protect the poultry dealer. That clue led persistently to Harlem's Little Italy and finally to the vicinity of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Second Avenue, the heart of a district in which a dozen men have been assassinated in the past four years.

\$200 TO PUT BAFF OUT OF THE WAY.
There the detectives delved and swept for evidence and there they got their line on Ferrara. That young man had forgotten about the Baff murder. All the published statements about the case had shown that the police were following false clues. He felt quite secure from the police, but not so secure from the men who had purchased the murder of Baff.

Several persons who knew the inside history of the Baff assassination had been mysteriously killed. Apparently the theory "dead men tell no tales" was seriously entertained by the clique that sent Baff out of the world at an expenditure of \$200.

Ferrara was so thoroughly surprised

(Continued on Second Page.)
Clerk Drops Dead on Park Row.
William Russell, sixty, a mailing clerk employed by the Union Trust Company, No. 89 Broadway, fell dead as he was crossing Park Row, opposite the Post-Office, at noon. Russell reported to his superiors that he was ill and started home at 11 o'clock. He was single and lived at No. 245 East Fifty-eighth Street.

LUSITANIA CASE PUT UP TO BERLIN FOR FINAL MOVE

Complete Settlement Only
Awaits the Formal Approval
of German Government.

PREPAREDNESS NOW UP.

Wilson Turns From Foreign
Complications to Work on
Plans for Defense.

By Samuel M. Williams.
(Special Staff Correspondent of The
Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—For three or four days there will be a cessation of negotiations on the sinking of the Lusitania. Secretary of State Lansing said to-day that everything would remain in status quo while Ambassador von Bernstorff was communicating with his home government to secure approval of the terms agreed upon here in Washington.

It has been arranged by the State Department that the formal proceedings shall consist of a note to be addressed by Count von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing giving an answer to the last Lusitania note sent by this Government. In doing so the Ambassador will repeat the substance of his pledges given after the Arabic was sunk that warning will be given to passenger liners before being torpedoed and also will embody the verbally as to substitutes for the words "disavowal" and "illegal."

When this note is received at the State Department Secretary Lansing will write a formal reply accepting the German proposals. This exchange is expected to take place about the beginning of next week.

One of the changes in the Lusitania agreement suggested by Secretary Lansing to Count von Bernstorff, is the substitution of the words "recognizes liability" for the words "assumes liability" which were employed in the tentative draft.

With Lusitania complications out of the way, President Wilson to-day turned his attention to other affairs of state. He has on hand three paramount subjects of domestic concern—preparedness, tariff commission and increased national revenues.

He worked at top speed to-day trying to clear his desk of all minor affairs. The White House was the busiest place in town this morning. Senators, Congressmen and visiting delegations besieged the President in his office. Atlanta, Dallas and even Lincoln, Neb., sent committees urging him to make another speaking tour and visit them. Mr. Wilson was not encouraging in his response. The contemplated tour is still very uncertain.

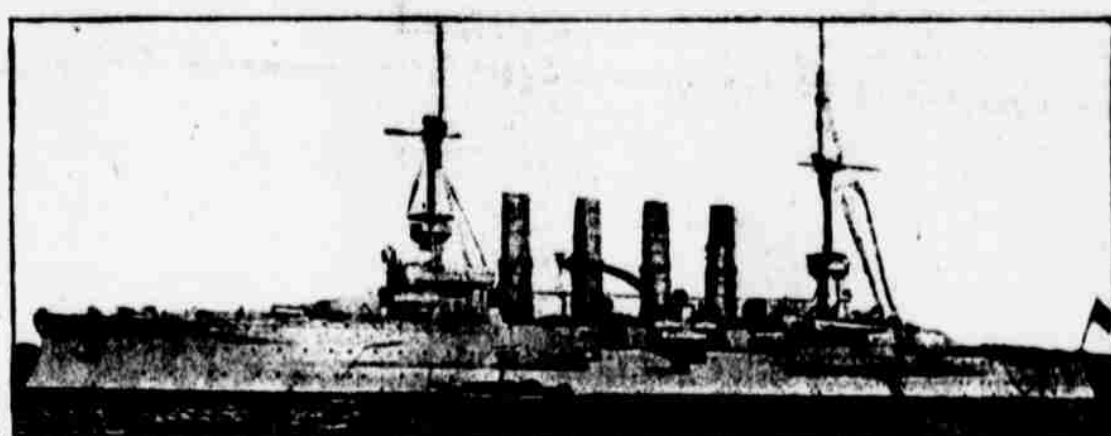
The strangest political visit to the executive offices was a delegation of Illinois Republicans, led by that general of reactionaries, Representative William B. McKinley.

"We have just one Democrat in the lot," said McKinley, "but these others are all institutions who want to pay their respects to the President, and Mr. Wilson received them in rare good humor."

The President has not yet decided what kind of a military preparedness bill will be presented in Congress. He spoke of the continental army scheme of his Western tour, but added that the details were yet to be worked out. This is his first task, and he will consult with committees and leading members of both Houses of Congress to hit upon some scheme that will be both practical and assured of support.

The tariff commission scheme is his next subject. He wants to put that through Congress before June and hopes that it will be the popular antidote for the high tariff clamor of the Republicans.

German Cruiser Roon Which Is Reported Captured by British Cruiser Drake



GERMAN RAIDER ROON REPORTED CAPTURED BY BRITISH CRUISER DRAKE

**Three-Hour Battle Before the Kaiser's
Warship That Caught the
Appam Surrendered.**

Following a report published Sunday that a wireless despatch had been received by the British Embassy Saturday afternoon telling of the capture of the German cruiser Roon by the British cruiser Drake, the Globe this afternoon publishes a despatch which, it said, had been received in code from an unnamed but responsible correspondent, giving details of the capture.

According to this report two merchant vessels, one of them armed as was the Moewe, which captured the Appam and sank seven other vessels off the coast of Africa, were also captured by the Drake, and had been sent into Bermuda with prize crews from the Drake, which itself towed into port the crippled Roon.

The published despatch reads:

"Drake here to-day towing Roon. Took her 200 knots east northeast Bermuda, three hours running fight. Lost Danforth, eighteen men. Her losses about one-third. Struck as we came aboard. Two merchantmen with her, one armed. Took both. Brought here. Scuttled on fighting Roon said: 'Please God, to-day I will avenge Craddock.' Roon badly knocked about by 22. Thirty-two officers and 719 men taken in the three prizes."

There is no Danforth on the British lists of subordinate officers available in this country, but J. Roderick Seagrave was the commander of the Bacchante, which was of about the same size as the Drake and is known to have been in West Indian waters recently.

The Drake has been outfitting at Bermuda and naval men said to-day it was entirely possible that the commander and crew of the Bacchante might have been transferred to the Drake on short notice to hunt down the German sea raiders.

Capt. Blackwood, the British Naval Attaché of the Consulate General here, said to-day that the Drake was armed with 9.2 inch guns and Seagrave might be in command of her.

It was said at the consulate that the wording of the despatch with the details contained in it were in themselves very nearly proof of the genuineness of the news. The remark attributed to Capt. Seagrave was noted as peculiarly characteristic of the man. He was a devoted friend of Admiral Craddock, who went down with his flagship, the cruiser Good Hope, when she was sunk by the Germans early in the war.

It was said that the news might be true even though no advice had been

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FRENCH FIRST LINE TRENCHES TAKEN, BERLIN CLAIMS

**Germans Capture Positions on
a Front of 800 Yards
Near Vimy.**

BERLIN, Feb. 9 (via London).—Capture of the first line French positions over a front of 800 yards to the west of Vimy was announced to-day by the War Office.

"South of the Somme," the report continues, "the French again penetrated during the evening a small German trench section. In Bois le Pretre an enemy aeroplane was shot down by our infantry. It fell in flames, its occupants dead."

The German attack was made near the western end of the French front, a short distance below the Belgian border—the region which has been the scene of pronounced activity recently. Vimy is two miles northeast of Neuville, near which town the Germans last month made an infantry attack, capturing, as reported by Berlin, about 1,500 yards of French positions.

PARIS, Feb. 9 (via London).—The French War Office this afternoon gave out the following statement:

"In the Artois artillery on both sides continued to show activity. On the front, extending from Hill 140 to the road from Neuville to La Folle, the Germans yesterday exploded two mines heavily charged. To the west of La Folle they were able to penetrate some portions of our trench which they had destroyed by the explosion, but at certain points we drove them out by an effective hand-grenade attack. The fighting continued during the night."

"South of the Somme River we bombarded the enemy's trenches. In the Vosges there was cannonading on both sides in the neighborhood of Hartmannswiller Kopf."

GERMAN AIRSHIPS RAID TWO TOWNS IN BRITAIN

**Ramsgate and Broadstairs, Sixty-
Seven Miles Southeast of Lon-
don, Bombarded.**

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Two German aeroplanes bombarded the English towns of Ramsgate and Broadstairs at 3.30 this afternoon. The Admiralty announced that no damage was done. Ramsgate is a sea resort sixty-seven miles southeast of London and is a shipping town of some importance. In all probability shipping in the Ramsgate harbor was the objective of the German attack. The town of Broadstairs lies two miles east northeast of Ramsgate.

WINTER CRUISES TO WARMER CLIMES
All modes of travel all lines, sailings, from the scene of the World Travel Bureau, 200 Broadway, New York, N. Y. City, Telephone BEKMAN 4000.—A.P.

QUIGG IS "OUTSIDE MAN," GETS PAID \$20,000 A YEAR; \$183,477 WENT TO LAWYERS

**Four Boxes Containing Andrew
Freedman's Papers Vanished
From Warehouse Last Saturday
—Thompson Subpoenas President
and Will Force Production.**

CONSTITUTION DELEGATES DREW INTERBOROUGH PAY

The astounding announcement that four boxes containing the private papers of the late Andrew Freedman have disappeared since the Thompson Committee issued its subpoena for them was made this afternoon by Perley Morse, the expert accountant for the Thompson Legislative Committee, who has worked since last Saturday on Freedman's bank accounts at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company.

President Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company had just left the witness stand after declaring that he had refused to let Morse see Freedman's private memoranda, letters, &c.

"I understood," said Mr. Morse, "that there were four boxes of these private memoranda and letters. When I was refused access to them I went up to the Manhattan Storage Warehouse, where the boxes had been stored. The Manhattan Storage manager told me the four boxes of Freedman papers had been taken away last Saturday."

"Where to?" I asked him. "To the Guaranty Trust Company?"

"No," he answered. "They took them somewhere else." Freedman was one of the most important and trusted members of the Interborough Board of Directors. He stood close to the biggest men in high finance. There is hardly any doubt that his papers contain a great deal of information of the utmost value to those who want to know where the millions went that were scattered by the Interborough directors over the dual subway extension contracts.

The minute books of the Board of Directors of the Interborough examined this afternoon showed that George W. Wickersham, De Lancy Nicoll, Henry L. Stimson, John B. Stanchfield, Lemuel E. Quigg and Morgan J. O'Brien were all on the Interborough payroll during the Constitutional Convention last summer. With the exception of Mr. Stanchfield these gentlemen spent most of the summer in Albany, busily engaged in compiling a new constitution. The nature of the services they performed for the Interborough, while drawing pay from the State as constitution builders, is not disclosed by the minute books.

Charles T. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, appeared under subpoena and declared that he had allowed Perley Morse, the committee's expert accountant, to see all the bank books, returned checks, stubs, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Freedman. But when Mr. Morse wanted to go into the private papers of Mr. Freedman Mr. Sabin objected.

THOMPSON SCORES ACTION OF TRUST COMPANY.

"This committee," declared Senator Thompson, "cannot delegate to your company, or any one else, the decision as to what is proper and what is improper to examine. We are not going to expose any one's private affairs. We send an accountant to your office as a matter of accommodation, so that the papers need not be brought here and thrown on the table and thus occasion an exposure of matters you would like to avoid."

"We seek to avoid nothing. We are willing to obey this committee's subpoena!" exclaimed an excited young man who said he was Thomas Garrett Jr., attorney for Sabin. "I have worked with Mr. Morse and given him every aid. But we do not think we are justified in showing him Mr. Freedman's private papers. We would like to consult Samuel Untermyer, our co-executor, who is in Florida."

"I'm tired," said Senator Thompson, "of awaiting the convenience of some one who is in Europe or Florida, or somewhere else outside of this State."

"Mr. Sabin, you may be excused until 4 o'clock this afternoon, and in the meantime we will issue a subpoena for another of your co-executors, Walter G. Oakman. We will hear him at 4 o'clock, too."

James L. Quackenbush told Counsel Colby that the payroll of the legal department of the Interborough Company is \$24,976 a month.

Q. Are Francis L. Wellman and Lemuel Ely Quigg under annual retainers? A. Yes. They do not report to me. They are outside counsel. Mr. Wellman gets a minimum of \$7,500 a year, which goes on a sliding scale depending on the amount of business up to \$12,000 or \$15,000 a year. Mr. Quigg gets \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year. Mr. Quigg gets \$5,000 quarterly, which amounts to \$20,000 a year.

Secretary Fisher brought a record of all the legal expenses incurred by the Interborough in the dual contracts for the railway extensions and elevated road third-tracking.

"I said," said Counsel Colby, "that nine individuals or firms outside of lawyers engaged in this matter received \$183,477.98."

Secretary Fisher protested that the Interborough had been really forced